





# JORDAN TIMES

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## Good signs

Amidst the fighting and the continued confusion, there are still signs of positive activity in, and lessons to be learned from, the war in Lebanon. Perhaps never have inter-Arab differences been so dramatically brought to the fore as during these past two weeks. But today there is some solace in the fact that one is apparently on the road to disengagement and possible long-term quiet in Lebanon, and primarily because of some intensive mediating work by, most prominently, the Libyan Prime Minister Mr. Jalloud, the Arab League Secretary General Mr. Riad and the Algerian Education Minister Mr. Ibn Mahmoud. This has taken place simultaneously with the effort by the Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti foreign ministers to mediate between Syria and Egypt.

The Lebanese war has once again pointed out some of the clear disagreements among Arab states, and even among factions within individual states, such as the Lebanese Maronites' cool reaction to the idea of a multi-national Arab peace-keeping force.

The past week's fighting in Lebanon has been particularly ghastly because it has followed on the heels of the Syrian initiative to restore peace there. That noble initiative has mysteriously resulted in some ignoble clashes, which finally provided the speedy impetus for the spate of mediation efforts and the Arab League foreign ministers' emergency meeting in Cairo.

The painful but overwhelming reality of the past two weeks has been the escalation of inter-Arab quarrels, most dramatically illustrated by the Egyptian decision to effectively suspend formal diplomatic relations with Syria, the fighting in Lebanon between different factions of the Palestinian resistance movement, the exchange of heated words between Iraq and Syria and the divergent reactions to the Arab League's peace-keeping force for Lebanon.

But from this less-than-glorious show of unanimity, there are some things to be noted. Primary among these has been the speedy Arab reaction to the gloomy situation in Lebanon last week. A catastrophic clash has been avoided because the timely and intense Arab mediation effort made good use of the intrinsic will among the warriors in Lebanon to avoid this final fight to the finish. Nobody really wants a showdown in Lebanon, just as nobody has really wanted this damnable war. But in the heat of battle, and with the convergence of the interests of the anti-Arab forces of imperialism and Zionist colonialism, it has been easier to fan the flames of war than to put them out.

We are encouraged by the manner in which indigenous Arab forces sought to halt the fighting in Lebanon and simultaneously bring the collective will of the Arab World to bear upon forging a real and lasting cessation of hostilities there. We are similarly encouraged that the Saudi and Kuwaiti leaderships have not given up in the face of the squabbles between Cairo and Damascus, and that a meeting of the Syrian and Egyptian prime ministers will apparently take place this month after all.

From the smoke and the stench of the Lebanese battle, the Arab World has finally come forth with the processes of reason and active peacemaking that are long overdue. Whether or not the fighting in Lebanon will now end for good remains, as always, to be seen. But what is clear and pleasing to us is that we have finally seen a will for peace that is perhaps as strong as the penchant for war.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

In its the order-of-the-day editorial on Lebanon, Al Shaab Saturday referred to the visit to Damascus of the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Mr. Mahmoud Riad, who stated that his mission in supervising the functions of the joint Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon will take two parallel directions: military, calling on all parties to stop fighting, with himself as supervisor for seeing this demand carried out; and political, seeking to have all parties gather around the president-elect, with the aim of reaching a comprehensive solution, laying down firm formulas for a national Lebanese reconciliation, and putting an end to Arab bloodshed on the Lebanese soil.

Al Shaab puts on record Mr. Riad as saying that, in carrying out its duties, the Arab initiative will not differentiate between on party or the other in Lebanon, nor will it seek to obtain victory for one party over any other, but will aim at providing full guarantees to ensure security for all the Lebanese people within the framework of positive and amiable cooperation among all people in the country.

The paper says the idea of dividing Lebanon into "parties of dispute," each trying to gain final victory over the others, was a wrong conception from the beginning, and was one of the causes that exploded the bloody strife in Lebanon and helped it to last so long.

The paper hopes that the leaders of the rival factions would fully understand the meaning of the latest Arab initiative and work towards its success. The Syrian newspaper comment Saturday was scarce, but the daily Al Thawra took up the Iraqi troop movements towards "the Syrian and Arab area borders," describing them as a "notorious campaign" against Syria.

Al Thawra asks: "What do they want of Syria, who refused to abandon the Palestinian issue, and declined to accept the loss of one 'span' of the occupied Palestinian territory in return for the whole of Golan?"

It says it is not in the national interest to create trouble for Syria here and there and to set some Palestinian elements against Syria, depriving the Palestinians of their strategic ally who provides them with economic, military and political support.

## King thanks Civil Code committee

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of thanks to the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhounei and to the members of the committee which drafted the final text of the Civil Code in recognition of their efforts.

## Company, Aqaba Port officials to meet Monday

AMMAN. — A meeting grouping Aqaba Port officials with representatives of 20 international firms which have expressed an interest in the expansion of the four quays of the port is scheduled for Monday morning in Aqaba.

The participants will look over the site where the expected works are to take place and will study the documents and conditions for tender bids for the project.

The meeting will be presided over by the director general of the Port, and will be attended by the director of projects and the consultants at the Port Authority.

Tender bids will be opened on July 15.

## JD 19,000 loans go to municipal councils

AMMAN. — The Municipal and Rural Credit Fund Saturday decided to grant the sum of JD19,000 in loans to three municipalities in the Irbid Governorate.

The first loan amounting to JD 7,000 will go to the Dier Al Sineh municipal council for the construction of a school for girls. The second loan, totalling JD6,000, is to finance the construction of another school in Hatem village.

The third loan, JD6,000, will help cover the expenses of the local electricity company at Al Mughayer village.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar :	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling :	591.0	597.0
French franc :	70.6	70.9
Swiss franc :	135.6	136.0
German mark :	129.9	130.3
Iraqi dinar :	936.0	948.0
Syrian pound :	80.1	80.8
Egyptian pound :	473.0	483.0
Lebanese pound :	114.5	116.8
U.A.E. dirham :	84.0	84.5

## Fish farming: solution to world food shortage?

OTTAWA, ONTARIO — Bert Allsopp cast his net on the side of fish farming. He says that it can play a major role in feeding the world's hungry.

A tall, loose-limbed Guyanese scientist, Mr. Allsopp talks with a rich West Indies lilt and has an irrepressible sense of humour, except when it comes to his work. Then he is in earnest:

"Today only 8 per cent of the world food supply comes from aquaculture. But this amount can be increased tenfold by techniques we already know."

As head of the aquaculture programme of the International Development and Research Centre (IDRC), a Canadian aid agency, Mr. Allsopp spends six months a year visiting and assisting native researchers on working on fish farming techniques around the world.

Finding better ways to raise such high-protein delicacies as shrimp, carp, oysters, milk-fish, and mullet in ponds, streams, and closed-off coasts has been overlooked by most Western aid agencies, he argues.

"Fish farming takes little fancy machinery or sophisticated scientific research," Mr. Allsopp says, observing that industrialised countries have preferred to supply outboard motors, seine nets, and sonar for fishing rather than to promote fish culture.

This sort of hardware does not enable local fishermen to compete against the sophisticated methods of the international fishing fleet for the dwindling stock of wild fish, he maintains.

"I have seen native fishermen in their dugouts return empty-handed, while a few miles offshore a large factory ship was operat-

## Royalty at Petra



These are photos of the visit to Petra Friday of the Japanese Crown Prince and Princess accompanied by Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Tharwat (JNA photos).

## Dr. Farhan thanks King Hussein

AMMAN. — The President of the University of Jordan Dr. Ishaq Farhan Saturday sent a cable of thanks to His Majesty King Hussein who had earlier sent a message congratulating him on his appointment to his post. It was announced here.

Dr. Ishaq Farhan thanked King Hussein for the trust vested in him and pledged that he and the faculty would shoulder their responsibility so that the university could play its role in the general development of the country.



Dr. Ishaq Farhan

## Free Zone Company concludes 3-day meet

DAMASCUS. — The board of administration of the Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Free Zone Company ended three-days of meetings here Saturday. Discussions centered on preliminary measures for establishment of the free zone.

A technical committee composed of engineers and experts in water exploration was set up to undertake a geophysical survey of the area, prior to entering into contracts for drilling wells. The committee composed of Jordanian

## UNESCO teachers take course in folklore

AMMAN. — The Department of Culture and Arts in cooperation with UNESCO is currently organizing a training course in Jordanian folklore here for UNRWA teachers at the Jordanian Folklore Troupe centre, the director of the troupe Marwan Jarrar said Saturday.

The course, attended by 15 female teachers, includes lectures on folklore dress and music and practical training in the performance of folklore dances.

## Abu Zeid graduates librarians

AMMAN. — The Minister of Culture and Information Salah Zeid Saturday graduated 123 librarians at the Samir Rifai at the University of Jordan. A graduation ceremony was held at the end of a two-month course in library administration.

In a speech on the occasion Mr. Abu Zeid reiterated his ministry's support to the Jordan Librarians Society to help it grade its standards and improve the working conditions of its members.

## Senior civil servants attend course

AMMAN. — Thirty-five senior civil servants attended an 11-course at the Institute of Public Administration to introduce them to modern techniques and methods of coordinated public budget planning.

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## Latinians main beneficiaries habitat conference

PARIS, June 12 (AFP). — The United Nations Habitat conference held here today with the adoption of a resolution condemning the Third World — backed resolutions carried by a vote of 121 to 10, reflecting the split between developed nations and the Third World that kept the conference from endorsing a set of principles, its original purpose of the resolution, the "Group of 77" and their tendency to vote as a bloc, called the vote a first step towards international cooperation.

Implicitly anti-Israeli resolutions were also adopted by the conference. The first, sponsored by Egypt, calls on the Secretary-General to conduct an investigation into the living conditions of the Palestinian living in the occupied territories. It was adopted by 73 votes to 42 countries abstaining, the U.S. and Pakistan voted against the resolution.

Anti-Israeli vote, sponsored by Cuba, condemned the Israeli programmes as a means of controlling the occupied territories. It was adopted by a margin of 77 to 40 abstentions. The U.S., France, Canada, Britain, Germany, Holland and

Paraguay were opposed. Industrialised countries tended to minimize the importance of the Third World victories. They noted that no serious consideration had been given to the idea of a new world economic order, sought by the developing nations.

Nevertheless, the United States took a compromising position in the closing hours of the conference on at least one issue, the future of the Panama Canal.

In a surprise move, the U.S. voted in favour of a Panamanian-sponsored measure that all countries be granted complete control over national territories, a clear allusion to American control of the Panama Canal zone.

Despite the conciliatory step, most delegations agreed the conference was a relative failure in dealing with actual problems of housing and the environment.



AIRBASE RALLY — Libyan President Col. Muammar Qadhafi addresses a mass rally at the "June 11" airbase Friday on the 6th anniversary of the departure of American forces from Libya. (AP wirephoto).

## Planning meet for European Communist conference put off again

EAST BERLIN, June 12, (R). — European Communist party officials have again broken off preparatory talks for their long-delayed European conference, it was announced here today.

A communiqué published by the official East German ADN news agency said a two-day planning meeting of the 28 parties involved had been "interrupted" to enable participants to brief their central committees on the results.

Sources said yesterday there was still disagreement between the Soviet and some West European parties on details of the planned conference, already a year behind schedule.

The communiqué said the "editorial commission" of the parties involved would continue its work "shortly."

The new postponement indicated there were problems still to be solved and it appeared to be a blow to Soviet hopes of staging the assembly this summer.

The commission said five weeks ago that the June preparatory session would be the last, with the conference itself to follow "in the near future."

Communist sources here said the party officials would meet here again at the end of the month.

## Ex-premier Ky claims U.S. could have smashed Hanoi

BOSTON, MASS. (CSM) — Even without his trademark—the black flight suit, matching baseball cap, and lavender scarf Nguyen Cao Ky was a dead giveaway at the airport.

"That's him. I'm sure of it," a businessman whispered to his teenage son as a natty gentleman in a three-piece grey wool suit passed by.

"That's General Ky, the guy the U.S. supported in Vietnam before Thieu, the guy who was always showing off his pearl-handled pistols. He must be a millionaire by now."

The lean moustachioed man striding through the passenger terminal was indeed General Ky, former premier vice-president, & chief of the Air Force in S. Vietnam, the man who today wants to be remembered as "a pilot, not a dictator," and protests he did not make any millions from the war.

He was catching another flight this one to Minneapolis, midway through a national tour to promote his new book on the Vietnam war, "Twenty Years and Twenty Days."

Like it or not, Mr. Ky remains the most visible of the 150,000 refugees who fled South Vietnam a year ago after the Communist takeover. Most of the other South Vietnamese who once held positions of authority have done their best to fade into anonymity.

While most South Vietnamese officials from the Thieu administration duck interviews, General Ky, in his flamboyant style, eagerly partakes in Monday-morning quarterbacking of the Vietnamese war.

"If I had been in complete command of the war with half a million Americans under my orders I would have fought for a quick victory, and for that there is only one way—an all-out war with no holds barred," he now says.

"The tragedy is that if the Americans had gone all-out in an attack on the North earlier, nothing could have prevented victory. They had the air power, the fire power, and the manpower to smash Hanoi to its knees, but this was not permitted."

Mr. Ky says he has already received a \$50,000 advance from his New York publisher, Stein & Day, and earned an estimated \$30,000 in speaking engagements last year.

A number of his college appearances have been interrupted by hecklers or cancelled altogether because of student and faculty opposition to his hawkish stance on the war.

General Ky's critics in the U.S., such as the Friends of the Indochina Organising Committee in Boston which helped block his appearance at Boston College last fall, say:

"We wouldn't care he were being quiet and running a restau-

## Geneva meet drafts minor articles for wartime conduct

Geneva, June 11 (AFP). — Delegates from 107 countries ended two months of negotiations here today by adding 33 articles to the 1949 Geneva conventions on protection of war victims.

They will be voted on next year. The articles dealt with both international warfare and armed conflicts within a single country, although delegates from developing countries fought what they described as efforts to violate the national sovereignty of nations with rules covering civil wars.

Delegates failed to agree on regulations covering the treatment of captured guerrillas or mercenaries, and attempts to ban weapons including napalm and booby traps.

Those subjects will be tackled again when the diplomatic conference reconvenes next April.

However the conference drafted a number of protocols to the conventions concerning international wars.

The articles banned violence against shipwrecked persons, and included practical measures for protecting civilian medical personnel, ambulance planes and hospital ships, seeking missing people and reuniting families during or after hostilities.

The delegates also agreed that even in civil wars, adversaries "do not have an unlimited right to choose methods or means of combat." In particular, it will be "forbidden to use weapons, projectiles, material and combat methods likely to cause unnecessary harm."

Another draft protocol would entitle the International Red Cross to offer its services to adversaries in a civil war.

But several countries want this point to be reconsidered when the conference reconvenes next April for final adoption of the protocols. Red Cross intervention might challenge national sovereignty, those countries contended.

The articles drafted during this session were all rather minor, observers said.

Some 70 other protocols were adopted in 1974 and 1975, including bans on destruction of food and crops.

The conference was called by the Swiss government at the request of the Red Cross.

## main loser of the U.S. primaries the Republican Party

WASHINGTON, June 12 (R). — The Nixon resignation have not been fully measured and may not be until next November's election.

The Republican Party lost much of its grass-roots support in the wake of Watergate. Those left behind are largely hard-core conservatives.

To get elected a candidate must have support from voters in both camps usually in a broad appeal to "the centre."

Mr. Ford, much more of a moderate than Mr. Reagan, is telling Republicans that he is more electable than his California opponent. This is widely acknowledged.

Jimmy Carter has not campaigned on issues — although he has positioned on most — rather on his personality and claims to solid character.

Voters polled last week after primaries in Ohio, California and New Jersey, said they were impressed by his willingness to say he did not know the answers to all questions.

He is also the first politician from the south, so frankly to make an example of his belief in integration. Photos of him stooping to kiss black as well as white children testify to this almost daily.

Probably no better tribute has been paid to Mr. Carter than by Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, and none more timely. On the eve of last Tuesday's final primaries, he praised him as "A man who's got courage... a religious tone to whatever he says."

## Candidate for governor questions Puerto Rican links with U.S.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (CSM) — The electoral victories of Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan may get headlines in Puerto Rico, but the presidential campaign takes a back seat here as the island's gubernatorial campaign heats up.

That is only natural in this island and commonwealth — for, although Puerto Ricans are United States citizens, they do not vote in presidential elections unless they live on the mainland.

Here in Puerto Rico, "we vote local," as one politician put it the other day.

A close associate of Carlos Romero Barcelo, the mayor of San Juan and candidate for governor, added:

"Of course, if we win the election, we'll push Puerto Rico closer to statehood and eventually we will vote national as well."

But Mr. Romero Barcelo's prospects of unseating Gov. Rafael Hernandez Colon are guarded at best. Mr. Hernandez Colon may have lost some of the lustre that surrounded his big electoral win in 1972, but he is tremendously popular — and he is the candidate of the Popular Democratic Party (PDP), the island's dominant political group.

It would take some doing to unseat a PDP incumbent, and Mr. Romero Barcelo knows it. But as Mayor of San Juan, he also is very popular and has displayed "a formidable administrative talent," as a columnist in San Juan's El Mundo noted the other day.

Mr. Romero Barcelo is downplaying the statehood issue to which his New Progressive Party (NPP) is committed: "The majority of Puerto Ricans lean towards the commonwealth tie to the mainland, but they are beginning to waver in the face of all the political and economic problems we have."

The NPP is making much of the economic problems Puerto Rico has faced in the past several years. Recession hit the island harder than the mainland, unemployment is a high 20 per cent and more than half the island is on food stamps.

The population continues to soar, cutting sharply into the economic advances of earlier years.

But the island seems to be emerging from recession. New plants and plant expansion have been announced recently, the unemployment rate went down slightly last month, and tourism, which has been a problem for four or five years is showing signs of a resurgence — a 15 per cent increase this past winter over the previous winter.

All this is going to work in Governor Hernandez Colon's favour. Moreover, according to a number of polls the governor's popularity is improving.

It is generally believed that if the election were held today, it would be close. But the election is six months away, and many forecasters here are willing to predict a Hernandez Colon sweep based on the momentum building around his campaign.

One newsman here who has accurately forecast six previous elections six months before the voting said the other day: "Hernandez Colon has it by 55 per cent of the vote."

His reasoning includes the unity within the PDP — a unity that was lost in 1968 when Luis A. Ferre and the NPP won after 16 years of PDP rule. By 1972, when Governor Hernandez Colon won, the PDP unity was coming back. Now "it is solid," comments this political prognosticator.

Other political groups in the hustings include two pro-independence parties, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party and the Puerto Rican Independence Party.

The former, with quite radical politics, may well boycott the election, while the latter is doing its best to dissociate itself from the Socialists and shows signs of moderating the form of independence it supports.

Neither of the two independence movements is expected to garner more than a percentage point or two of the vote. The real contest is between Governor Hernandez Colon and challenger Romero Barcelo.



Nguyen Cao Ky — making the headlines, not as a political leader, but as a public lecturer.

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## West Germany, Poland step up economic, political cooperation

BONN, June 12 (AFP) — West Germany and Poland announced new political and economic cooperation here yesterday in what Polish Communist party chief Edward Gierek called a "giant step" in their relations.

Regular political consultations would be held at foreign minister level at least once a year, a joint statement said at the end of a two-day visit by Mr. Gierek, the first of its kind since the end of the Second World War.

At the same time, economic, industrial and technical cooperation launched in 1974 would be extended for raw materials and energy, the statement, signed by Mr. Gierek and West Germany Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, added.

Fourteen agreements between West German and Polish companies had already been concluded, which though increasing Polish indebtedness in the short term, were intended to stimulate the Polish chemical industry, West German Economy Minister Hans Friderichs explained.

The idea was to open up new foreign markets for Polish chemicals and revive iron and steel product sales in West Germany.

The biggest project was for construction of a plant for the production and transformation of gas from coal, for which West German banks would grant more than 1,000 million dollars.

The joint statement said West Germany and Poland agreed on continued détente, the objectives of last year's Helsinki European conference on security and cooperation, mutual force reduction in central Europe, and effective in-

## EEC regrets U.S. steel quotas

BRUSSELS, June 12 (AFP) — The European Economic Community (EEC) greatly regretted that the United States thought it necessary to impose quotas on special steels, sources close to the European Commission said Friday night.

They said that the Common Market reserved the right to take counter-measures under article 19 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The EEC will keep a close watch to determine to what extent EEC trade suffers from the U.S. quota moves.

The sources said that EEC exports had not harmed the American steel industry and that protective measures were therefore not justified.

international control for "nuclear and general conventional disarmament."

The two countries would increase exchanges of young people, and negotiate cultural and educational exchange agreements, the statement said.

## Suez Canal authority head asks for drop of war risk surcharge

PIRAEUS, Greece, June 12, (R) — Insurance companies should drop the war risk surcharge they levy on ships going through the Suez Canal, Mr. Mashhour Ahmed Mashhour, Chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, said here today.

He told a forum organised by a week-long Piraeus maritime exhibition: "Now a full year has passed since Suez navigation was resumed, it is surely high time that underwriters cancel the war risk surcharge still being levied on ships transiting the waterway."

Mr. Mashhour explained plans under way to widen the Suez Canal so that it can take more and bigger ships.

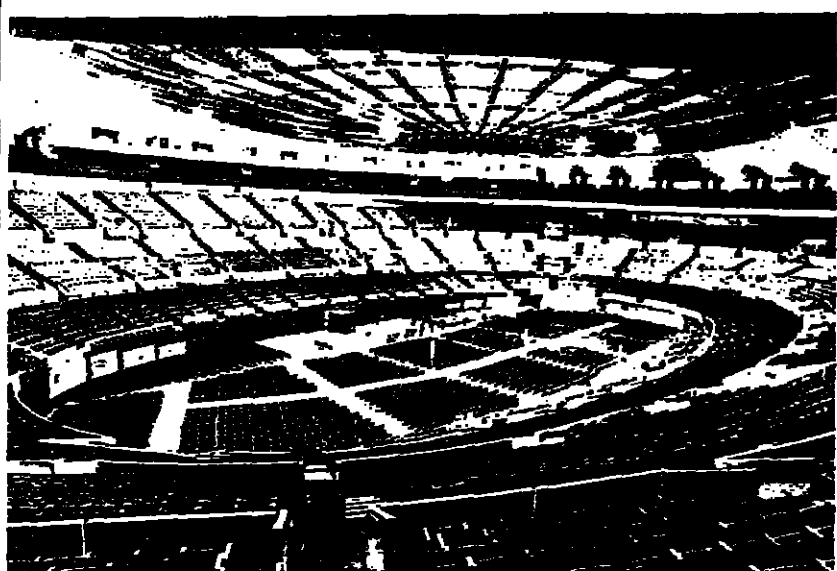
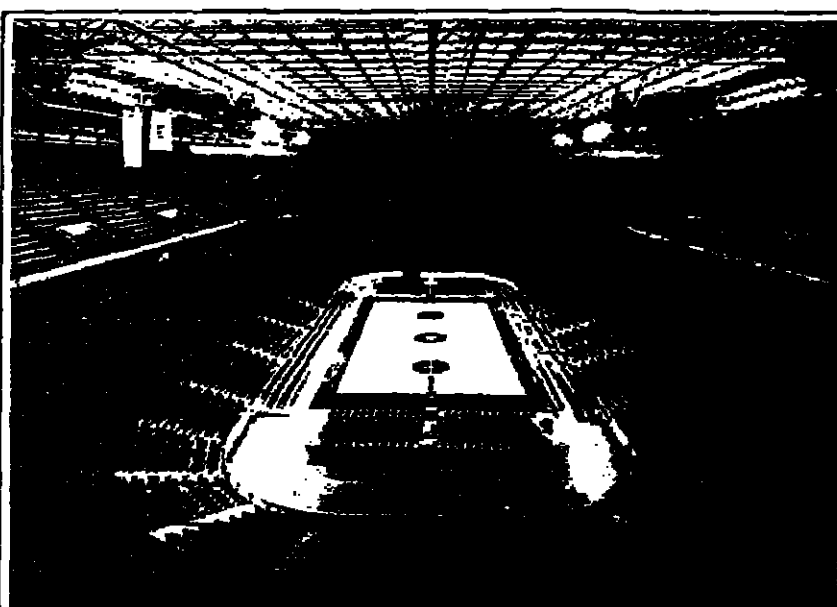
## U.S., Japan announce steel imports curb deal

TOKYO, June 11, (AFP) — The Japanese and United States governments announced today that special steel imports from Japan would be curbed for three years from June 14 under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The announcement said five items of special steel — stainless steel sheets and strips (counted as one item), plates, bars and wire rods, and alloy tool steel — would be affected by the import restraints.

The U.S. will hold its imports of the five items from Japan in the first year down to 66,400 short tons. This tonnage accounts for 45.2 per cent of the 147,000 short tons to which the U.S. government has decided to limit its imports of the five items from Japan and all other supply sources in the year (June 14, 1976, to June 13, 1977).

Imports from Japan in the second year will be held down to 68,400 short tons and those in the third to 70,400 tons.



CONVENTION SITES — The focus of the United States and much of the world will be on activities in these two halls this summer. Republican Party delegates are to select their candidates for President and Vice President from August 16 to 20 at Crosby Kemper Memorial Arena (top) in Kansas City, Missouri. Democratic Party delegates will gather for the same purpose in New York City's Madison Square Garden from July 12 to 15.

## Dutch premier worried about coming economic summit

THE HAGUE, June 11 (AFP) — The coming western economic summit conference might "gravely affect the functioning of the European Economic Community (EEC)," Dutch Premier Jupp Den Uyl warned tonight.

"We understand very well the need for talks between the big countries," he said in a press conference. "But they should discuss problems that are not in the domain of the EEC."

The EEC already was "exposed to erosion" before the summit session was arranged, he said.

The United States has invited only four of the nine EEC countries to the summit to be held on June 27 and 28 in Puerto Rico.

Britain, West Germany, Italy and France.

The Dutch government is annoyed because the four accepted the invitation without even consulting the smaller EEC members.

Dutch officials said tonight that if the summit brought up questions concerning the EEC, it should be represented by a single, member duly mandated to speak in the name of the nine.

That is why the Hague opposes the idea of having the current chairman of the EEC council of minister attend the summit along with leaders of France, Britain, Italy and West Germany, the officials explained.

The chairman is Luxembourg Premier Gaston Thorn.

## Economic Viewpoint By Dr. Haitham Hurani

### Japan's resounding success deserves closer examination

As Jordan embarks on its five-year development plan, it might do well to take a close look at one of the most remarkable success stories of our times—Japan which has become a world economic power.

In contemporary economic history, Japan provides the most spectacular success story. It is the only country in recent decades to have "graduated" from the rank of developing countries into the fortunate group of advanced countries. Today Japan has joined the "donors club" as a member of OECD. The structure of its economy, the extent of its industrialisation, and even the level of per capita income qualify Japan as an advanced country.

Since 1873 a land reform translated feudal property rights into titles to land for landowners and customary tenants. Heavy land taxes were imposed, which were used for the establishment of government enterprises in the fields of banking, insurance, shipping, the manufacturing. There is substantial agreement among observers of the Japanese economy as to the major reasons for the phenomenal and unique economic progress which Japan has enjoyed. Among these reasons are:

(1) commitment of successive governments to the promotion of economic development through institutional reforms, plus drastic fiscal and monetary measures.

(2) continuous efforts of the government to transfer and develop a technology suitable to Japanese conditions. For example, in agriculture special efforts were made to find appropriate agricultural techniques and to diffuse them throughout the agricultural sector. In the beginning the government sought to introduce the extensive and mechanized agricultural techniques of the U.S. and United Kingdom. While these techniques proved appropriate in some recently opened areas, it was soon apparent that they were not suitable for the small farms that still constituted the bulk of Japanese agriculture. Consequently attention was diverted to increasing the productivity of small farm through new

chemicals and fertilizers suitable to Japanese conditions.

(3) scientific and applied research: from the beginning Japan has recognized the importance of spending money on research. In 1962 Japan was spending about the same proportion of GNP on research and development as were Germany and France. In 1959 the number of scientists and engineers engaged in civilian research was double that of the United Kingdom, more than three times that of Germany and almost four times that of France.

(4) educational reform: improvements in the educational system was of great importance in the Japanese "take-off". This reform involved a combination of increasing the proportion of school-age children attending school and a redirection of education toward the requirements of economic development.

If Japan continues to perform for a few years as it has in the past four decades it will reach a point at which its GNP is second only to that of the U.S. among non-Communist countries. Japan is already the world's third largest steel producer, and among the world's five largest in several other branches of industry. I like the statement made by Professor Benjamin Higgins of the University of Montreal when he was asked what Japan's secret was for this phenomenal economic performance—he said "It is simply a matter of doing everything right. A high ratio of savings and investment to national income, a careful adaptation of product mix and technology to factor endowment, eager acceptance of technical assistance and foreign aid, and development-minded governments willing to plan economic development with the help of highly qualified technicians but still more willing to cooperate with and to encourage private entrepreneurship." I wish Jordan would study with care the great experience of Japan and benefit from the basic findings Japan has made from its long and successful economic performance.

## EEC report predicts continued economic recovery amid fear of inflation

BRUSSELS, June 12 (AFP) — The economic recovery gaining strength in the European Economic Community but there is still a danger of a new wave of price inflation, the EEC commission said in its latest quarterly report on EEC economic trends released this week.

The Commission said industrial production was at present rising at a fast pace. Aggregate EEC gross domestic product was likely to attain a 4.5 per cent rise this year, compared with a net drop of 2.5 per cent last year, the report said.

The EEC commissioner in charge of economic questions said

expanding consumer demand, stimulated to less than 11 per cent on average in the EEC countries exports were bolstering the trend. In 1976.

He said the recovery was led off by the United States, Japan, and two EEC countries, France and West Germany.

The report emphasised that despite the upswing, unemployment was not likely to fall below 4.4 per cent by the end of the year, meaning that the nine EEC countries would still have five million jobless in all.

Warning against the continued danger of renewed inflationary pressures, the report said price drop in the value of the lira and the pound sterling.

EEC experts said the annual rate had attained 13 per cent during the first four months of the year, compared with nine per cent in the second half of last year.

They said the tension on the price front was due to several causes. They included a relative abundance of liquidity, continuing high wage increases in several countries, price increases in rapid expanding sectors of industry and the consequences of the sharp pressures, the report said price drop in the value of the lira and the pound sterling.

## Partners in Development

### Provisional Summary of the "Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development 1976-1980" (Part IV)

#### 1. Tourism and Antiquities

##### a. Growth trends

The number of tourists rose from 292,000 in 1972 to an estimated 880,000 in 1975. Foreign currency earnings from tourism increased from JD 8.3 million to JD 21 million over the same period.

##### 2. Goals

###### a. Tourism

— activating external and domestic tourism so as to increase net exchange earnings from JD 2 million in 1975 to JD 18 million in 1980;

— developing touristic potentialities on a regional basis;

— preserving the historical, cultural and aesthetic environment; and,

— providing necessary personnel for tourist services.

###### b. Organisational measures

Tourism

— institute measures to secure the contribution of tourism bodies, such as tourist and travel agents, hotel owners and transportation firms;

— conduct training programmes for tourist guides;

— coordinate with Syria and Lebanon, as signatories of the regional tourism agreement, in implementing the provisions of the tripartite agreement and collaborating in marketing studies and promotional and advertising programmes;

— continue to encourage the private sector to invest in tourism.

###### c. Antiquities

— excavating antiquities from human abuse and natural vicissitudes, saving relics likely to collapse and restoring them;

— evacuating residents living within archaeological sites;

— upgrading the laboratories and technical workshops;

— administering and supervising museums;

— training and equipping technicians and archaeologists;

— propagating archaeological awareness; and,

— encouraging organisations to conduct excavations.

##### 3. Main projects

###### a. Tourism

— improving services and facilities and restoration of archaeological sites at Petra and Jerash;

— Ma'in and Zara Mineral Springs;

— establishing rest houses at various touristic sites, and,

— preparing tourism development studies in cooperation with UNDP and the World Bank.

###### b. Antiquities

— maintenance and restoration of archaeological sites; and,

— design and construction of Amman National Museum within the Amman Citadel.

###### c. Electricity

1. Growth trends

Electricity power generation in the Kingdom rose from 278 million kwh in 1972 to about 410 million kwh in 1975. Actual expenditure on generation, transmission and distribution of power exceeded those envisaged in the three-year plan by 36 per cent.

##### 2. Goals

— expanding the electricity generation capacity from 130 MW at the end of 1975 to 350 MW by the end of 1980, or an increase of 169 per cent;

— providing electric power to production centres and water-pumping projects;

— connecting the electricity power supply to 100 towns and villages; and,

— readising the inter-connection between the Jordanian and the Syrian electricity grids.

#### H. Trade

##### 1. Foreign trade

###### a. Growth trends

The trade balance has continued to show an increasing annual deficit. Imports increased from JD 95.3 million in 1972 to an estimated JD 303 million in 1975, whereas exports increased from JD 17 million to JD 50 million. The composition of commodity imports changed in favour of capital goods, raw materials and intermediary goods. Commodity exports reflected a rise in the relative importance of phosphate rock.

###### b. Goals

— raising exports from JD 50 million in 1975 to JD 159 million in 1980;

— reducing the proportion of the trade deficit to GNP from 41.6 per cent in 1975 to 19.1 per cent in 1980; and,

— mitigating the adverse effects of trade concentration.

###### c. Organisational and policy measures

— support and develop the Export Promotion and Marketing Office at the Ministry of Industry and Trade;

— pursue efforts with members of the Arab Common Market to abolish administrative and other restrictions which limit the flow of Jordanian exports to their markets;

— pursue efforts through the general Arab-European Cooperation Programme to conclude a general cooperation agreement with the European Common Market to facilitate the entry of Jordanian exports;

— conclude trade agreements;

— simplify export procedures;

— study the establishment of a special fund to insure exports against defaults in payment;

— simplify export-credit procedures and grant such facilities at preferential rates of interest;

— facilitate import operations of raw materials and procedures of their temporary entry and waive the need for bank guarantees thereon;

— devise a pay-back system in respect of customs duties paid on ingredients of exported manufactures; and,

— expedite the establishment of the industrial free zone at Aqaba and the Jordan-Syrian frontiers and other places.

2. Domestic trade

a. Projects

— Establishment of a modern flour mill with a daily capacity of 150-200 tons at a cost of JD 0.45 million;

— old storage plant with a capacity of 600 tons at an estimated cost of JD 290,000;

— Wheat, flour and bread research centre

This centre will carry out studies on different kinds of local and foreign wheat for producing local bread in order to reduce the financial burden of bread subsidy and ensure quality. Estimated cost is JD 40,000 to be financed from the budget;

— Food supplies stores and silos

The project aims at establishing a chain of stores and silos with a total capacity of 95,000 tons to raise existing total storage capacity owned by the government to 110,000 tons. Expenditure during the plan period is estimated at JD 2.8 million to be financed through foreign loans.

#### Summary of electricity projects (JD 000)

Project	Total 1976-1980
Hussein Central Thermal Power Station at Zerka ...	21890
National Transmission Grid 132 KV ...	5270
Electricity Link with Syria ...	1000
Electrification of Jordan Valley ...	2400
Karak Governorate Electricity ...	2500
Expansion of Amman Electricity ...	5975
Expansion of Northern Regions Electricity ...	1330
Aqaba Electricity ...	2400
Developing Power Resources in the Southern Regions ...	70
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>42835</b>

## Jordan's Five-Year Plan

### Exports of goods and services (JD million)

	1975	1980	Total 1976-1980
<b>1. Commodity exports</b> ...	<b>50</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>368</b>
Agricultural products ...	7	9	40
Phosphates ...	21	96	355
Fertilizers ...	—	30	50
Other manufactured goods ...	22	34	141
<b>2. Services</b> ...	<b>33</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>246</b>
Travel and tourism ...	21	42	163
Other services ...	12	20	83
<b>3. Total exports of goods and services (1+2)</b> ...	<b>83</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>632</b>

### Imports of goods and services (JD million)

	1975	1980	Total 1976-1980
<b>1. Commodity imports</b> ...	<b>203</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1463</b>
Consumer goods ...	144	202	894
Raw materials ...	36	47	223
Capital goods ...	23	51	346
<b>2. Services</b> ...	<b>40</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>219</b>
Travel and tourism ...	19	24	110
Other services ...	21	22	109
<b>3. Total imports of goods and services (1+2)</b> ...	<b>243</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>1682</b>

# Do-it-yourself planes take to the air -- or should do

**Success** **ination**

WISCONSIN (AP) — Twenty-two years after Wilbur Wright hand their pioneering airplane number of aviators their own handmade and busy adventure.

Federal Aviation Ad says more than e built," as they are flitting about Ameri and 500 or so join the year. The number of trusted at home each ring, the FAA says.

an airplane resem skeleton, is the r says Tom Poberez experimental Aircraft headquartered in rs, Wisconsin, a Mil urb. It was formed in wings and tail assem breezy are covered. rches on a seat bolted ework-out in the

ebuilt are scaled as of vintage warp American F51 Must man Focke Wulf 190 Hawker Hurricane are as homebuilt. e, Indiana, a high s class is building a r scale Douglas SBD as a class project.

gns are original. The ighter in the movie 2,000" was a docile tion called a Vari n and built by Bert ave, California.

some intrepid built their own planes, most from others, an, an aeronautical lot of persistence

airplane," says Jerry untington, Indiana, ns for an all-metal, raft called a Side

and Smyth say it \$ 5,000 and at least urn plans into plan ler's garage or back

ome manufactured ible, the Federal ority requires that er does at least 51 he building himself an experimental li

AA lumps home experimental cate

gory along with new airliners and prototype jet fighters.

The FAA, concerned with what might tumble from the skies, has strict rules concerning home-constructed craft.

A homebuilt may not leave the ground until it has passed a rigorous inspecting during and after construction. An FAA inspector from one of 72 offices scattered about the country visits the builder while the aircraft is taking shape. And this same inspector finally signs the certificate that allows the craft to be flown.

The safety record, says the FAA, is about the same as for factory-built planes, with an average of 2.5 fatalities for each 100,000 flight hours.

Handmade aircraft must go through at least 50 hours of airborne testing before they are allowed to carry passengers or leave a specified area. If the builder wishes to fly at night or under instrument conditions, additional equipment, inspections and authorisation are required.

Why labour for two years on an airplane that is more restricted than its factory-built cousins?

"They're more fun to fly," says Vic Zinn, a Noblesville music store owner.

Other builders say they do it to save money, although older factory-built planes are available for little more than the cost of building a plane at home.

Some say they build planes just for the pleasure of building. "I did it to keep my sanity," laughs Warren J. Eding of St. Louis. Eding, head of research for General Dynamics Corp., had a hand in the development of the Air Force F16—as well as his own Coot. The Coot is a metal and fiberglass amphibian.

Unlike most homebuilders, Eding equipped his homebuilt to fly at night and under instrument conditions. He chuckles when he tells how confused air traffic controllers become when faced with something called a Coot.

How does it feel to leave the ground for the first time in a plane you just finished riveting, screwing or glueing together?

"You get to thinking about all those things you forget to do," says Eding. "But after a while the building himself you just relax and enjoy the ride."

Bob Emley of Huntington, Indiana, says he put 50 hours or

so in the air in his Breezy before he felt comfortable in the craft, whose cockpit is not enclosed.

A few builders have other pilots take their craft aloft for the maiden flight. Others disdain the practice.

"No way, that would have ruined it for me," says Steve Frank, also of Huntington. He said he wasn't about to put that much time into building an airplane and let someone else have the first flight.

Wittman Field at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, becomes one of the world's busiest airports each summer when the Experimental Aircraft Association holds its annual fly-in convention.

The homebuilding fraternity flocks to Oshkosh to gaze at and fondle the aeronautical creations and to swap tips, stories and equipment.

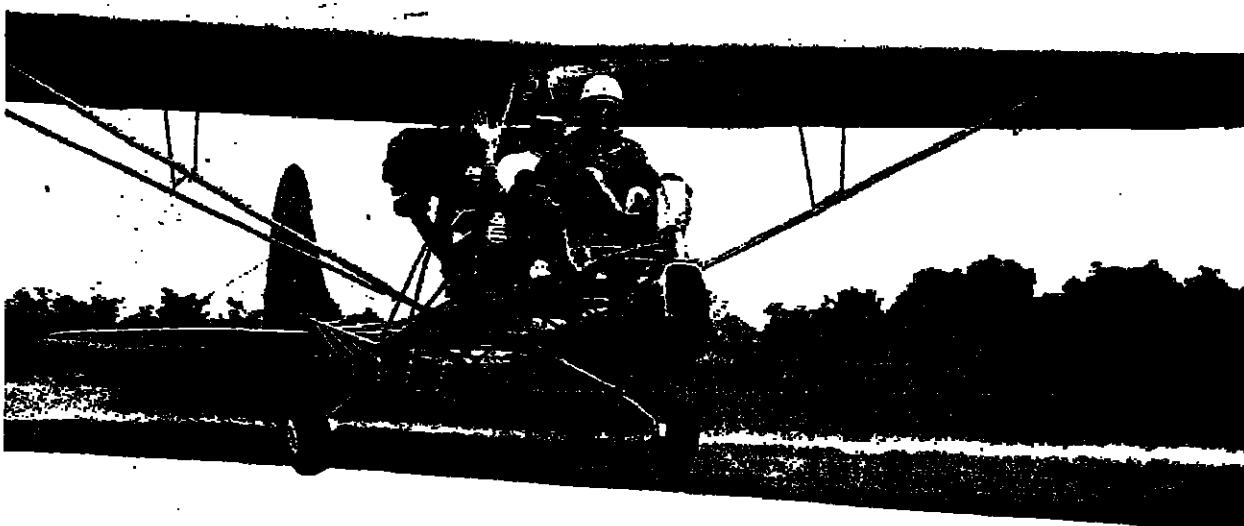
Between 4,000 and 6,000 airplanes—handmade and factory made—arrived at the convention last year, Poberezny said. He said total attendance for the seven-day meeting was about 240,000 people. During the convention, to be held from July 31 to Aug. 8 this year, prizes are awarded to builders displaying the best workmanship in a number of divisions.

Poberezny says an experimental builder in each of the clubs is designated to help the neophytes.

At meetings, the talk is aeronautical and largely hypothetical.

"If I just move the engine forward three inches and the tail back six inches..."

"If I can talk my wife out of going to California, I might get the plane done in time for Oshkosh..."



**DO-IT-YOURSELF WINGS** — Bob Emley, piloting, and Jerry Smith take off in the Breezy aircraft Emley built himself, at Huntington, Ind., Airport. The Breezy, resembling a winged skeleton, is one of a growing flock of homemade airplanes currently flitting about over the U.S. countryside — airplanes whose features are only limited by the imaginations of their owner-builders.

## Karachi faces its environmental problems

**KARACHI, PAKISTAN (CSM).** — The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has agreed to help finance some 40 projects for the ecological rejuvenation of this bustling metropolis of 4.5 million people.

Money for the ecology projects in Karachi will come from the PL-480 counterpart rupee funds held by the U.S. government in Pakistan.

The projects were selected for American funding last October when a team of two American environmental experts, Thomas J. Lepline and Donald K. Phelps, toured Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad.

Subsequently, these projects were further examined by Kenneth Taylor, director of the Environmental Impact Staff of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Speaking at a recent symposium at the American Centre in Karachi, Dr. Taylor lauded the Pakistani government's concern to protect the environment.

"Pakistan is the first developing country that has made protection of the human environment a constitutional obligation," said Dr. Taylor.

The American expert laid stress on the need for widespread environmental education, the arousing of people's awareness of the dangers of pollution, and the implementation of well-conceived programmes of environmental protection backed up by study and research in ecology.

The government's Karachi Development Authority, which looks after the civic betterment of the

city, now has a full-fledged environmental control department.

Town planners say that the environmental problems in Karachi are the result of the huge increase in its population in the past 28 years—from a quarter million in mid-1947 to about 4.5 million.

Slums, garbage dumps, bad drainage in many residential localities, overflowing sewers, smoke-belching, rickety buses, and oil spills in the harbour and the beaches are some of the environmental problems Karachi faces.

Chemical effluents and other poisonous wastes from the factories may soon become a peril to the city's flora and fauna. Aware of the dangers of radioactivity, some environmentalists look apprehensively at the nuclear power plant

which has been generating electricity for Karachi since 1972.

They also eye with concern the 1.1-million-ton-a-year steel plant that is being built in the neighbourhood of Karachi because of its potential for atmospheric pollution.

Karachi's environmental problems are being duplicated in other rapidly growing towns in the country. Although the situation in Pakistan has not so far reached the dimension of an ecological crisis, environmental experts say that the early adoption of preventive measures to combat pollution and to keep the environment clean has become essential.

They are pleased that the federal and provincial governments are alert to this need.

## U.S. Navy turns to hovercrafts in effort to modernise

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — If the design and technology work out, some years in the future the U.S. Navy's newest fighting ship may be playing the seas on a cushion of air instead of dipping its bow into the waves.

The Navy has been given approval to build the world's largest hovercraft fighting ship, a frigate-sized vessel.

Deputy Defence Secretary William F. Clements gave his go-ahead for the project last month, the Defence Department has announced. Clements approved construction of a prototype 3,000-ton ship for the project.

He told Navy Secretary William E. Middendorf he personally reviewed the Navy's hovercraft programme and "I have determined that we should proceed to design, construct and test a prototype."

The Navy already operate two 100-ton hovercrafts and in April successfully fired a medium-range guided missile from one travelling at 60 knots in the Gulf of Mexico. The experimental craft have been clocked at speeds as high as 82.3 knots, almost 95 miles per hour.

Hovercraft are supported above the waters by a cushion of air. Because they do not touch the water, friction is greatly reduced and they can operate at speeds much faster than ordinary ships.

Clements said the prototype should be in the 3,000-ton range,

or 30 times the displacement of the 2 experimental 100-ton hovercraft. He said full production of the larger vessels will be considered only after the prototype has been tested at sea for at least two years.

Because of the substantial departsures from previous naval engineering and operation practice embodied in the hovercraft there can be no question of current development and production," Clements said. At 3,000 tons, the hovercraft would be as large as some Navy destroyers or new Navy frigates that are armed with guided missiles.

Unlike destroyers and frigates, sleek in their configurations, a Navy spokesman said the hovercraft probably will be half their length and about four times their width. Exact details of the craft's design would be worked out after studies. Clements told Middendorf.

Bell Aerospace Textron of New Orleans and Rohr Industries of San Diego are competing to build the large hovercraft, the Navy has said. A spokesman for the Pentagon could not say immediately how much the prototype would cost.

Hovercraft also have been developed by the Army and by several other countries, including Great Britain, which operates one in the English Channel.

## Light's TV Features

HAWAII 5-0

**THE NEIGHBOUR-TAKE HIS WIFE**  
A rich man's wife and asks for a half million dollars. McGarrett succeeds in discovering identity of kid-

**DOCUMENTARY**  
**PLACE IN HISTORY — THE TEMPLE**  
History about the Temple quarter in London which fish Courts and law schools.

**SHIRLEY'S WORLD**  
**THE LOVERS**  
Avels an arranged marriage for a couple who don't other. But the best laid plans are apt to go awry.

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**to lunch and dine**  
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## Television

**5 & 6:**  
Juran  
Cartoons  
Vait Disney  
Jews in Arabic  
3:  
teoportage  
Arabic series  
Wrestling

**Channel 6:**  
7.30 News in Hebrew  
7.45 Varieties  
8.30 Shirley's world  
9.00 Man and machine  
9.20 Documentary  
10.00 News in English  
10.15 Hawaii 5-0 (on both channels)

## Amman Airport

**Arrivals:**  
8.40 Kuwait  
9.20 Dubai, Abu Dhabi  
9.30 Aqaba  
9.45 Dubai  
10.30 Kuwait (KAC)  
11.30 Cairo (EA)  
12.20 Deer Azour, Damascus (SA)  
14.35 Dubai, Doha (GA)  
15.05 Aqaba (SA)  
16.20 Riyadh (SDI)  
17.30 Cairo  
17.40 Paris  
18.20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt  
18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva  
19.00 London  
19.00 Rome

**Departures:**  
8.40 Kuwait  
9.20 Dubai, Abu Dhabi  
9.30 Aqaba  
9.45 Dubai  
10.30 Kuwait (KAC)  
11.30 Cairo (EA)  
12.20 Deer Azour, Damascus (SA)  
14.35 Dubai, Doha (GA)  
15.05 Aqaba (SA)  
16.20 Riyadh (SDI)  
17.30 Cairo  
17.40 Paris  
18.20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt  
18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva  
19.00 London  
19.00 Rome

## Radio

**(On 856 KHZ):**  
7.00 Breakfast show  
7.30 News Bulletin  
7.45 News Reports  
8.00 Sign off  
12.00 Pop session (part I)  
13.00 News Summary  
13.03 Pop session (part II)  
14.00 News Bulletin  
14.10 Radio magazine  
14.30 Pop music (USA)  
15.00 Concert hour  
16.00 Old favourites  
16.30 Easy Listening  
17.00 Pop session (part III)  
18.00 News Summary  
18.05 Listener's choice  
19.00 News Bulletin  
19.10 News reports  
19.30 Sign off

## Market Prices

**Apricots (small): 200-280**  
**Apples (starken): 140-180**  
**Apples (golden): 120-170**  
**Apples (double red): 200-260**  
**Bell pepper: 120-160**  
**Bananas: 160-190**  
**Cauliflower: 120-150**  
**Carrots (yellow): 40-60**  
**Cucumbers (small): 100-140**  
**Cucumbers (large): 50-80**  
**Cherry (red): 140-180**  
**Eggplant (small): 100-140**  
**Eggplant (large): 60-100**  
**Grape leaves: 100-150**  
**Green beans: 80-120**  
**Garlic (dry): 180-220**  
**Hot Pepper: 120-160**  
**Lemon: 80-130**  
**Marrow (regular): 70-100**  
**Marrow (small): 40-60**  
**Musk melon: 100-180**  
**Orange: 100-120**  
**Onions (local): 60-75**  
**Okra: 260-340**  
**Potatoes (local): 80-120**  
**Peaches (red): 200-280**  
**Water melon (large): 40-65**

**Water melon (small): 20-30**  
**Spinach: 25-40**  
**Tangerines: 120-170**  
**Tomatoes: 100-160**  
**Wild cucumbers (small): 50-70**  
**Wild cucumber (large): 25-40**

## Tonight's Emergencies

**Doctors:**  
Dr. Sameeh Akel  
Dr. Faez Jallokah: (51012)

**Pharmacies:**  
Jacob: (44945)  
Nihad: (30844)  
National: (22924)

**Taxis:**  
Khayyam: (41541)  
Hamra: (44833)  
Asfour: (23231)

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

**ACROSS**  
1. Proficient  
6. Benedictine titles  
10. Sour vinegar  
11. Unequaled  
13. Translate  
14. Not at all  
15. Tennis score  
16. Levantine ketch  
18. Hebrew judge  
19. Disease: suffix  
21. Foot lever  
23. Spinner  
25. Fodder plant

**DOWN**  
26. Not many  
28. Shakespearean exclamation  
32. Executive  
35. Sweetshop  
37. Past  
38. Duck genus  
40. Egg: comb. form  
41. Growing under snow  
43. Chilled  
45. Gum resin  
46. New York State's nickname  
47. Charles Lamb  
48. Organ pipes

**DAIS FAD POD ANTA AVOCADO LIEU SENATOR ELANETS PER INTEREE LOP KERR SURPASS EPI TOR ODA RECITAL ATELIER GERA WINESAP HAMS ACTERE TRET**

**SOLUTION OF SATURDAY'S PUZZLE**

**DOWN**  
1. One of the Furies  
2. Double-dealing  
3. Self  
4. Lily leaves  
5. Discuss  
6. Entertainers  
7. Bravo  
8. Stirred  
9. Part of a fishing line  
10. Robin  
11. Indian  
12. Anger  
13. Chesterfield  
14. Cruising  
15. Finery  
16. Small tumor  
17. Impassive  
18. Cuts  
19. Stage whisper  
20. Hair  
21. Lithe  
22. Love story  
23. Black snake  
24. Several  
25. French friend  
26. Uncluse poetic

For time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures



## Contribution quotas stall agricultural fund accord

ROME, June 12 (AFP). — Delegates from 80 countries failed to reach agreement here today on how to set up a new United Nations agency, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

The main difficulty was a disagreement between oil-producing countries and Western industrial countries on the share of money they should contribute, informed sources said.

The World Food Council here in November 1974 set a target of one million units of account (\$1,250 million) for the fund.

Industrialised countries have offered to contribute \$500 million. They say the members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) should match that contribution.

But OPEC will go no higher than \$400 million and insists that the industrial countries put up \$600 million.

Developing countries without oil resources are not required to supply any money.

Conference sources predicted that organisational statutes for the IFAD will be adopted tomorrow even if the financing dispute is not settled. The fund could function initially with a mere \$750 million, they said.

The fund is destined to boost food output in developing countries. The three groups of countries — oil producers, developing countries and industrialised ones — each will have six representatives on the management board.

Headquarters will be in Rome temporarily.

Delegation leaders talked into the early hours today and sources said the compromise they emerged with was to delay signing the

articles until the outstanding money had been raised.

But it was agreed that a preparatory commission would get on with the job of clearing the way for the fund to go into operation next year.

The sources said that if the fund had still not reached the target figure by next January, the commission would try to recall the full conference.

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim is expected to be asked to lead efforts to drum up the extra money.

## Miki to meet Ford on June 30

TOKYO, June 12 (AFP). — Prime Minister Takeo Miki will meet U.S. President Gerald Ford at the White House on June 30 to discuss problems of mutual interest, it was announced here today.

This will be the first time in 10 months that Premier Miki has talked with the U.S. president. He last met President Ford in August 1975.

Mr. Miki will arrive in Washington on June 29 after attending the seven-nation summit meeting at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on June 27 and 28, the announcement said.

High on the agenda at the Miki-Ford meeting were expected to be ways to further expand bilateral trade and a firmer policy against nuclear arms, reflecting Japan's ratification of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, informed sources said.

At the Washington meeting, Prime Minister Miki will convey congratulations to the U.S. President on the occasion of the Bicentennial of American independence.

## Mauritania, Polisario both claim successes

NOUAKCHOTT, June 12 (AFP). — Mauritania troops yesterday killed 40 members of the Polisario Front column which attacked Nouakchott on Tuesday, official sources said here today.

The Mauritania troops were carrying out search operations following the attack, sources said, and overtook Polisario troops near Tourine, east of Zouerate. The Mauritania took 30 prisoners and seized five vehicles, including two Landrovers equipped with machine guns.

The sources said no Mauritania had been injured. Search operations were still going on in the north-west region, they added.

Meanwhile, from Algiers, a Polisario communiqué said that between June 1-9 its troops had killed 42 Moroccans, wounded another 43, taken four prisoners and destroyed five lorries and two jeeps in clashes at Tah, Bouirat, Abettih, and Al Aaiun.

On its southern front against Mauritania, Polisario said its forces had killed 44 Mauritanian soldiers, wounded 35 and destroyed five vehicles and mortar equipment. There were clashes at Bir Moghrein and Zouerate, the communiqué added.

## Scranton starts African tour

NEW YORK, June 12 (AFP). — William Scranton, United States permanent United Nations representative, left here today for a three-week African tour which will take him to 11 countries.

His tour comes just over a month after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's six-nation African trip.

Before leaving, Mr. Scranton said: "Africa should be for the Africans and not for the American, Cuban, Soviet or South African forces."

His tour takes him successively to Sierra Leone, Senegal, Upper Volta, Gabon, Central African Republic, Tanzania, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, Cameroun and the Ivory Coast.

Sources here said he will explain to African leaders that Mr. Kissinger's scheduled meeting with South African Prime Minister John Vorster in Hamburg later this month was aimed solely at avoiding a racial war in southern Africa.

He will also reaffirm America's support for African majority rule in Rhodesia, particularly in his talks with presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. He will also stress U.S. support for the liberation of Namibia (Southwest Africa) and strengthened African political unity, sources added.

## War may develop between Rhodesia, Mozambique

(Continued from page 1) Rhodesian Defence Minister Piet van der Byl that Rhodesian forces would retaliate against Frelimo attacks when needed.

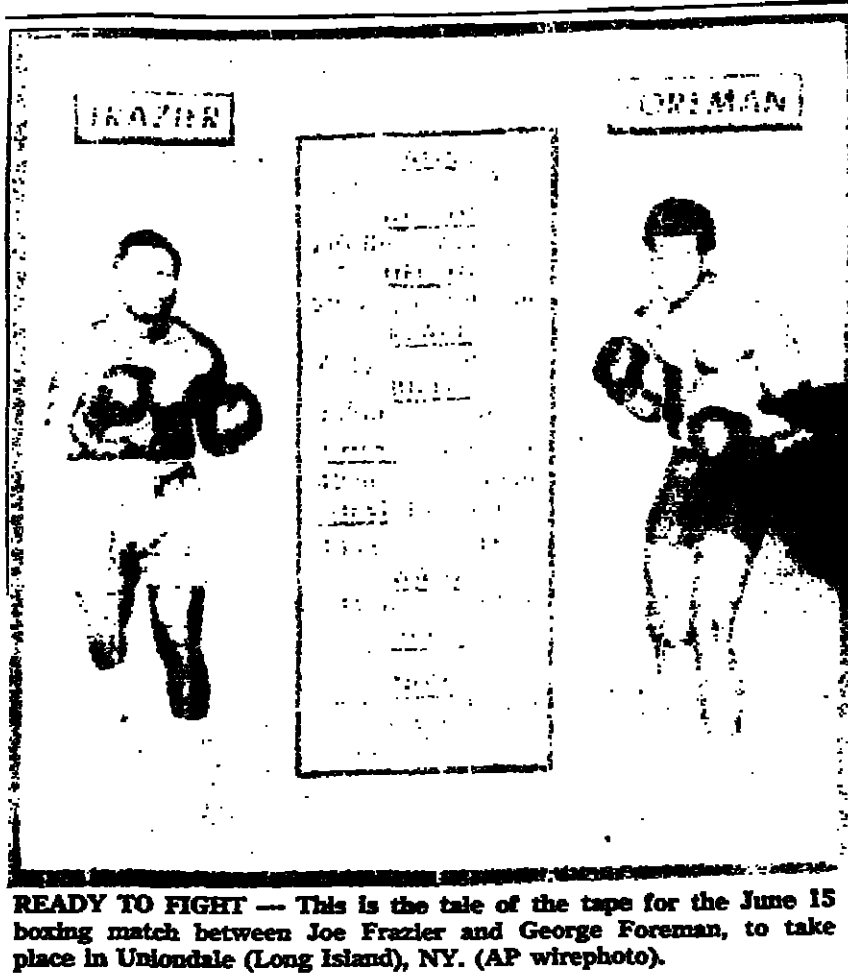
According to Mr. van der Byl, Mozambique's aim was to provoke Rhodesian forces into pursuit operations against Frelimo so as to win sympathy and if possible more financial aid from the outside world.

He recalled that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) liberation committee meeting in Dar Es Salaam recently told Mozambique to provide information on any border violations by the Rhodesians.

Thursday's Rhodesian retaliation was not the first occasion on which Prime Minister Ian Smith's forces have gone into Mozambique. They attacked a guerrilla base at Parfuri, not far from the South African border in February, observers recalled. It was in retaliation for that raid that Mozambique's President Samora Machel closed his country's border with Rhodesia. Diplomatic observers in South Africa point out in this connection that President Samora Machel and his defence minister went to Moscow recently and were given Soviet assurances of substantial military aid.

There is no indication what form such military aid might take.

Foreign military observers here point out that the Soviet-made rockets used by Frelimo in the latest reported attack have only just been acquired by Mozambique. The country has no operational air force to speak of.



READY TO FIGHT — This is the tale of the tape for the June 15 boxing match between Joe Frazier and George Foreman, to take place in Uniondale (Long Island), NY. (AP wirephoto).

## S. Africa claims 18 SWAPO men killed in 2 months

PRETORIA, June 11 (AFP). — Eighteen SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organisation) guerrillas have been killed in clashes with S. Africa troops in northern Namibia over the past two months, it was officially announced here tonight.

A statement issued by Army Director of Operations Brigadier Ben Roos said no South African soldiers had been killed in the clashes, but 14 were wounded.

Nine SWAPO guerrillas had been captured since May, he said, and 17 wounded. Guerrillas killed four African civilians during the operations — all in north-east Ovamboland near the Angolan border — and three others had been abducted.

## Fritz goes wild

SALZBURG, Austria, June 12, (R). — Eight people were hurt and dozens fled in panic when Fritz the gorilla and four chimpanzees escaped at Hellbrunn Zoo here yesterday.

Fritz, who is 14, broke out of his cage and led the chimpanzees on a rampage, scratching and biting terrified visitors.

He was eventually felled with a tranquilliser gun after zoo personnel surrounded the animals within the zoo area.

## \$100 m loan for SUMED pipeline

KUWAIT, June 12, (R). — An agreement providing a \$100 million loan for the Suez-Mediterranean oil pipeline (SUMED) was signed here today.

The loan was provided by 14 financial institutions, mainly Arab controlled, and was the first loan arranged by the Kuwaiti Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Company (KFTCIC).

It was received by the Arab Pipeline Company, jointly owned by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, which will operate SUMED.

Brig. Roos claimed the militant external wing of SWAPO had suffered setbacks since last November with a split in the leadership.

"The recent arrest of some of its leaders in Zambia, and the successful progress of the (Namibian) constitutional conference in Windhoek further contributed to diminish SWAPO's status in the eyes of the world," he said.

Brig. Roos said guerrilla acts kept occurring but they had been greatly reduced by the action of South African troops.

"As far as the masses are concerned, power comes out of the barrel of a gun and they therefore support the side that seems to be winning," Brig. Roos said.

Most operations had taken place near the Angolan border. He said the depopulated so-called buffer strip along the Angolan border was a political and not a military requirement, he added.

## Tourism talks start in Damascus

DAMASCUS, June 12 (JNA). — Talks started here tonight between Jordan's Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Mr. Ghaleb Barakat and his Syrian counterpart Mr. Abdullah Al Khani.

The talks will deal with coordination in the touristic sphere between the two countries.

Mr. Barakat told JNA afterwards that the talks dealt with subjects related to unifying tourist plans between the two countries and discussed an action plan for the future.

The question of hotel, restaurant and souvenir stores was also discussed with a particular view to devising a common rating system for both countries, Mr. Barakat said.

The minister, who arrived in the afternoon, was accompanied by the Director General of Tourism, Mr. Ghaleb Abu Jabbar, and other ministry officials.

## NATO adopts modernisation guidelines for its forces

BRUSSELS, June 12 (AFP). — The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) defence ministers Friday adopted for the next six years general guidelines for modernising NATO forces to make them a more effective deterrent.

Observers said that the two-day meeting which ended Friday decided on the modernisation scheme after Atlantic Alliance defence ministers expressed concern at the expansion of Warsaw Pact military forces.

One American official said that it was now impossible to "bluff with the Russians" and pointed to the fact that the Soviet Union now spends about 11 per cent of its gross national product on military expenditure.

West German Defence Minister Georg Leber said ministers had agreed on modernisation and improvement of Atlantic forces.

Canada will contribute by re-equipping with Leopard tanks its brigades station in West Germany, and against many expectations Dutch Minister Heink Vredeling offered to contribute financially to a new U.S. brigade in northern Europe.

U.S. Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said he had invited the allies to aid Turkey until the Turkish-U.S. military assistance agreement had been ratified by the U.S. Congress.

Portugal, he said, was ready to place under NATO command part of its force repatriated from Africa. The U.S. would equip such forces and train them, said Mr. Rumsfeld, and he encouraged other NATO countries to do the same.

According to a statement, Mr. Rumsfeld gave details of the U.S.-Spanish friendship and cooperation treaty. Informed sources said he spoke approvingly of King Juan Carlos's role in democratising Spain and referring to the important role that the country could play on the international level.

Mr. Rumsfeld, reviewing meeting's attitude toward Soviet Union bases on the Asian continent and the way Soviet Union influenced Asian governments.

Mr. Leber said: "We are prepared to allow the American example to be repeated."

Defence ministers studied of standardising armaments, changing ammunition and improving telecommunications and logistics, reliable so said.

## Abu Dhabi extends \$1m aid to PLO

ABU DHABI, June 12 (R). — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) today received \$1 million from Sheikh Zayed Sultan, President of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and of Abu Dhabi, to aid victims of the war in Lebanon, according to a PLO spokesman here.

Mr. Ibrahim Al Zayed, PLO representative in Abu Dhabi, he was told about the gift, he called on a UAE minister asking the urgent dispatch of medical teams to Lebanon.

The UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Saif Bin Obaid, said that Sheikh Zayed had ordered that one million dollars be paid immediately to the PLO, Mr. Zayed said.

The President of the Lebanese Press Association, Mr. Riad Tabbal, said that the Lebanese were facing possible deaths because of lack of medicines.

He said that aid could be channelled either through the Syrian government or through the PLO.



SMILING RON — Republican Party presidential hopeful Ronald Reagan (right) smiles along with a member of his arrival party while a Secret Service agent keeps an eye on the receiving line when Reagan arrived in Springfield, Missouri, Friday.

## New Lebanese ceasefire reported

(Continued from page 1)

flared in the mountains about 40 kilometres northeast of the capital, as rightist Lebanese forces attacked leftist and Palestinian positions, the Voice of Palestine radio claimed.

The new rightist attacks today were apparently intended to push back Palestinian and Lebanese leftist units, present since March, towards Syrian lines.

Violent fighting with artillery was raging along a line of ridges, particularly in the Faraya area, but the attacks had been repulsed the radio said.

The Palestinians and leftists today also accused pro-Syrian forces of storming two Palestinian bases in Lebanon despite the reported ceasefire.

The bases are at Dier Al Ashayer and Ayt, close to the Syrian border and near a leftist-held barracks, Rashaya, also reported by

the leftists to be under attack.

The Voice of Palestine Radio said the two bases fell after savage fighting, but gave no casualty figures.

The radio said the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftwing allies were ready to wage a long-war. Palestinian officials say they are prepared to wage a long-term guerrilla war to defend themselves.

In Cairo, meanwhile, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was critical of the Syrian peace-making military move into Lebanon. In an interview with an Iranian newspaper released today, he rejected suggestions of partitioning Lebanon, praised the roles played by Raymond Edde and Kamal Junblatt, and suggested the best thing to be done is to leave the Lebanese to solve their war by themselves.

## Armed forces oust Uruguay president

(Continued from page 1)

8 p.m. to attend the ceremony in which Mr. Demichelli was to be sworn in.

Senor Bordaberry, a 48-year-old rightwinger, became president in 1972 and seized absolute power with military backing in June 1973.

His five-year term of office was due to expire at the end of next February, but he has recently disagreed sharply with military leaders over Uruguay's political future.

The sources did not say how long Senor Demichelli would serve. He is chairman of the Council of State, which replaced the dissolved parliament three years ago. However, the sources said the

military planned to name a president who would serve for five years. After this, the sources said, presidential elections would be held with a sole candidate nominated by the traditional Blanco (white) and Colorado (red) parties.

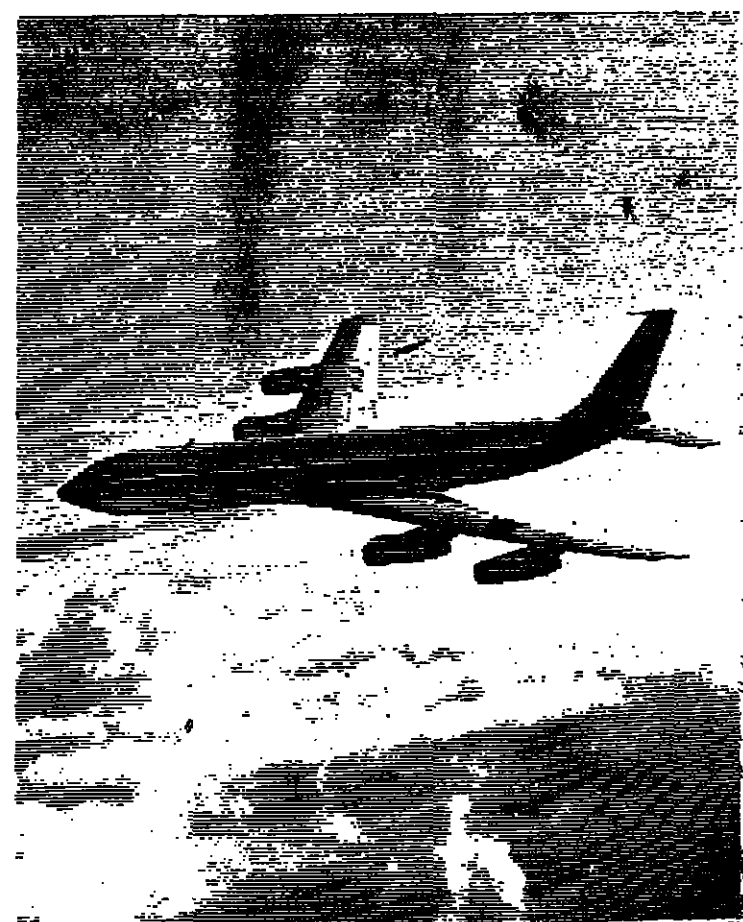
## Karami blasts Franjeh

(Continued from page 1)

"Every passing day... complicates the crisis. President Franjeh's obstination is contrary to the country's higher interest."

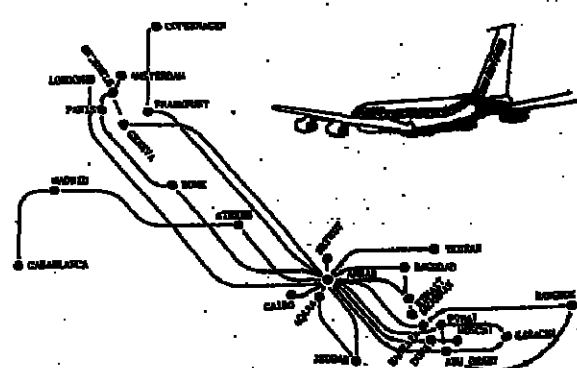
"The whole world is tired of the Lebanese crisis. Let us trust in the Arab League and stop trying to obstruct roads leading to a solution," Mr. Karami said.

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